

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 31.

HAWAII'S FIRST NEED OF CONGRESS.

To the Visiting Congressmen:

Just a word in regard to the Americanization of this Territory by means of diversifying agriculture and bringing in small proprietors.

There is no other way to do it. The feudal system of agriculture, which is still dominant here, can not, in the nature of things, build up a substantial middle class. In the old South, before the war, "poor white trash" was the substitute and the only one possible under a system of barons and serfs. Here, the effect is to drive middle-class Americans away. We want them to remain and the only way to keep them here is to put them on the land. That is the only way to attract others here. Immigrants from Europe brought to work on the plantations can not Americanize the Territory. They are not Americanized themselves. White mechanics can not save us, because they are nomadic and because they can not compete with Orientals. Tourists and health-seekers are only guests. How are we to build up an American population here in any other than the traditional American way—the good old way of the farmer?

Congressmen have been told by people whose business it is to keep Hawaii feudal, that there is no room for the farmer. The acreage of Hawaii is 4,250,000 and the sugar industry absorbs but 200,000. In the untilled arable portion there is room, according to Jared G. Smith, the Director of the United States Agricultural Station here, for nearly as many farmers as there are planters and laborers combined. Our visiting statesmen have been over these islands and have seen principalities of fertile land—untilled. There is where room for the farmer may be found; room in abundance. A vast amount of it is held, in direct opposition to public policy, by baronial estates, some of the stubbornest obstacles we have to the development of the American system here. Room! There is room almost everywhere, outside the lava fields and the comparatively small area covered by houses and cane.

People who want to keep Hawaii for the few, to the exclusion of the many, say that there is nothing for the farmer to produce in Hawaii. The farmer knows better. He has already gone heavily into pineapples and is making money; he has put \$300,000 into rubber; he is producing better sisal than they do in Yucatan; his experiments show that a wrapper tobacco leaf worth \$4 per pound is practicable here. The farmer supplies bananas and other tropical fruits; to the Coast; and in the meantime he produces beef, milk, butter, poultry, hogs, fowls and honey for his own consumption and for the local market. These are facts which have come within the personal knowledge of our visitors and upon which, if they desire, specific data can be had from the census, from the Adjutant General's report to the War Department on the food supply of these islands and from the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Another statement made to prejudice our visitors is that white men can not do field labor here. It is not true. White men have not often had a chance at small farms where such work is necessary; but at Wahiawa, the spectacle of white men bucking in on their own land, is of the commonest sort. William McCormick is one of many examples there, perhaps the best example because of his adaptation of a weak physique to long hours of toil. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Clark, Mr. Eames and Mr. Thomas pioneered at Wahiawa with their own hands; and if they are now well enough off to hire alien labor for the hardest tasks, what of it? Their grandfathers and fathers in the Eastern farm belts did the same thing, employing the low-priced peasants of Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia; but as the employing class they set the pace of civilization there and Americanism was not retarded. If any man says this climate is bad for white men's labor, let him be taken to the Honolulu Iron Works, where there are white men who have worked in metal for two decades and more, enduring the combined heat of the climate and the furnaces and keeping their health and strength at par.

Every valid objection urged to the farming idea is remedial. Are land laws not liberal enough? Then change them! Is the Inter-Island freight rate prohibitive? Then elect a legislature which will form a rate commission and compel fair play. Is too much unoccupied land in baronial hands? Then enact the New Zealand law taxing such land more than improved land is taxed and compel the barons to disgorge. Are our land laws not properly executed or left unexecuted? Then give our officers who will do their duty. Is the Legislature too feudal in its origin to act? Then let Congress act. It is all easy enough. All that is needed is action in line with the prescient leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House, the case is before you. No one here wants to harm the sugar industry. That man is not a land baron, no matter how much land he has, if he uses it all to produce marketable crops. What the Americans here want is to see the land not used for anything, made to "blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry," to stop the accumulation of land in dual estates for the mere pleasure of the owners and divide that land by due process of law, among producers; to cover the vacant paradises here with villages and farmhouses, churches and schools and to make prosperity the happiness of the many, rather than the privilege of the few, and thus to realize for Hawaii the main object of useful government, which is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE COFFEE PROBLEM.

Our Republican guests, while in full sympathy with the local desire to have something done for coffee, have found the question a difficult one. Should coffee have a bounty? To propose this device might be to arouse the mainland feeling against anything in the form of subsidies and, even if a bounty bill should pass, another Congress might repeal it, leaving those who had started coffee plantations under the first law, in the lurch. A duty on coffee suggests a "dear breakfast table" issue for the Democrats in the next campaign—a tax upon the whole American people to assist a few insular agriculturists who cannot begin to fill the place of the competitors whom they would drive from the market. And yet the merit of the plea of any legitimate infant industry for tariff aid is one that appeals to Republican statesmen.

The suggestion has been made—and it seems to be the wisest one now possible—to assist the American coffee-growers through the enforcement of the Pure Food law. That law has been passed with enthusiastic public assent, and it would not be repealed even if it made some things dearer. People who would not pay a farthing more per pound for coffee to aid a Porto Rican or Hawaiian farmer, would stand a stiff advance for the sake of getting a pure product. The advantage to the grower would be in the exclusion of the cheap, adulterated coffee from Brazil with which good American coffee competes and the opening of the home market to the competition of the best grades, under labels that it would be a crime to falsify. Then the problem for our farmers would be merely to get people to like Hawaiian coffee and then to do what they could to supply the demand at a good profit. In such a battle for trade as that, Hawaii need ask no odds of any one. It could hold its own; it could build up a vast industry, do it in a self-respecting way and feel secure in the perpetuity of the safeguards ranged about pure food.

FARMING IN HAWAII.

The Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture, edited by L. H. Bailey and recently published by the MacMillan Company, gives a large amount of space to the products of Hawaii and its agricultural methods.

In addition to the data presented, the article is finely illustrated, one full-page picture showing a typical scene of rice fields, banana areas, small farms and algaroba forest, with Diamond Head in the distance. With this are eight small pictures and a map giving the names and boundaries of the districts in each island.

Attention is called to the great variety of Hawaiian products—sandal-wood, wheat and potatoes, coffee and sugar are named as having each been in turn important exports and sources of revenue. The writer, Mr. N. A. Cobb, points out that in no equally small area of the United States is there such a diversity, all tropical and nearly all crops of the temperate zone thriving somewhere—on the low lands, or the elevated areas of the mountain districts.

The rainfall is discussed briefly, and the statement is made that, most of the useful plants, having been introduced by seed, have been rid of their natural enemies, though pests have been brought in which, however, has led to a system of careful government inspection which is facilitated by the comparative fewness of the ports.

The work of the Federal experiment station is accepted as an indication of the growth of feeling favoring the greater diversification of the agriculture of the Territory. The preservation and extension of forest reserves is also commended, especially as to its relation to the conservation of the water supply. Cane culture, sisal, taro, rice, and coffee growing, the latter ranked third in importance, are all accurately described, accompanied by full and valuable statistics. The writer takes a most optimistic view of the outlook, believing that the population is bound to increase and the local market to expand. In reviewing the scientific agricultural work being carried on in the Territory, the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is mentioned, with the Department of Agriculture, the Federal experiment station and the Agricultural Department of the Kamehameha Schools, and the number of officers employed in each. Upon this point the author remarks: "It is doubtful whether any other equal number of American citizens is so well served in the way of agricultural experiment stations." The article cannot but be of great value to the Territory, whose interests it has presented so interestingly and accurately.

MR. LITTLEFIELD'S POSITION.

The Advertiser cannot agree in the view expressed by Congressman Littlefield that there is but one way to carry on tropical farming, namely, the corporate and cheap labor way. In the semi-tropics of Southern California, where the highest range of heat is far above the maximum here, the American farm system, applied to specialized semi-tropical products, is developing in the typical American way. There is not enough difference between the conditions of Southern California and Hawaii to condemn Hawaii to a feudal system of agriculture and permit Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties to enjoy the American system. Mexico, though possessed of many baronial estates, has small farmers also, and the latter are doing well. We are informed that similar conditions exist on the Isle of Pines; but whether they do or not, they are beginning to exist here and it is the part of statesmanship to encourage them—not conclude that because alien methods of agriculture have usually prevailed in the tropics, there is no room here for the American method. We who live in this country and are not trying to keep settlers out so they won't compete for land, which is now nominally leased to barons, or for the labor which the government imports,—we know better.

TRADE WITH TWO COUNTRIES.

Trade of the United States with Germany and France aggregated last year about \$72,000,000, and in the year which ends with next month seems likely to reach nearly or quite \$700,000,000. About three-fifths of this large total trade occurred with Germany and about two-fifths with France. In the trade with Germany, exports to that country are much greater than the imports therefrom, but in the case of France the exports are slightly less than the imports. In the nine months of the present fiscal year for which the Bureau of Statistics is able to supply detailed statements, the exports to Germany were \$207,000,000 and the imports therefrom \$123,000,000 in value, while in the same period the exports to France were \$91,000,000 and the imports therefrom \$99,000,000, the figures being in round terms. France is one of the few important commercial countries of the world to which our exports are less than the imports drawn therefrom. In the last ten fiscal years the imports from France have amounted to \$783,500,000 and the exports thereto \$783,000,000; in the same period imports from Germany amounted to \$1,947,000,000 and the exports thereto \$1,826,000,000.

SHOULD BE ANNUAL.

The Advertiser believes that the result of the Congressional visit will be such as to warrant the Legislature in making a biennial appropriation to be expended annually in bringing leading members of the Senate and House to this Territory.

We emphasize the word "leading." That is because when Hawaii gets the leaders of Congress on its side it has the rank and file also; and because the leaders are less subject to the vicissitudes of politics and are more likely to hold their seats in Congress than the ordinary senator or representative. Thanks to the selective wisdom of those who got up the present party of visiting statesmen, we as a people have been able to get into touch with a great many constructive men. No mere junketers are in the party. Every man stands for something; and every one, we believe, has concluded to help Hawaii on its merits. The money used in showing such men what Hawaii really is, was well spent; and that is the reason why we urge the community to see to it that, after the next meeting of the Legislature, provision is made for the annual entertainment of such parties as this one.

What better promotion work could we do?

THE VANISHING ARMY.

Today the rear guard of the Grand Army of the Republic halts among the graves of comrades who have passed forever on. They are the graves of a mighty host, of a greater multitude than Xerxes or Caesar led, more numerous than the hordes that overran the Roman empire. Some of these men died of wounds, some of the diseases of the camp and field, some of an old age hastened or a vitality destroyed by the vicissitudes of war. Nearly two millions of men who were the blue of the imperilled Union are lying today in the last associations of earth; and in a few years all the rest will have been mustered with them. Day by day, somewhere in the broad domain these patriots made illustrious, the colors droop and the dirge is sounded and the tanks close up. The living are few. The dead, alas! are of the legions, but in the blessedness of peace they rest forevermore. Nor steel, nor poison, malice domestic nor foreign levy can touch them further.

The head of the mail service here has an obvious duty to perform in respect to the failure of the San Francisco postal authorities to send a Honolulu mail on the Sierra. Although the latter is not a contract boat, it ought not to have been difficult for the San Francisco postmaster to get the necessary waiver from the captain and send the mail along. His delay may prevent our people from getting off their replies to letters by the outgoing transport, though the tardiness of the army boat in arriving may save the situation. In any case, unless the San Francisco mail service was embarrassed by the strike, the postmaster should be sharply dealt with at the instance of the local inspector.

The Promotion Committee should see, if it has not done so already, that each member of the Congressional party is supplied with a copy of the New York Independent of May 2, in which various Hawaiian problems are discussed by local writers. The fact that both sides of the small farm question are presented will make the edition the more valuable to our visitors. We should say that copies of Alexander's History could not find their way into better hands.

If the Bulletin has ever had an intelligent opinion on the small farm question, or on any other, it has "let concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on its damask cheek."

The rain of yesterday relieved the tension of the drought, but it spoiled the Congressional trip to the pineapple country.

THE PARTING GUESTS.

Hospitality is like Portia's quality of mercy. It is "twice blest," amongst the ancients it ranked first amongst the virtues, and mythology is full of such rewards as those the gods saw fit to bestow upon pious Haucis and Philemon.

Our visitors have come, and in a few hours the ship that carries them eastward will have sunk below the horizon, and these rugged shores will be lost to their view.

But the memory of Hawaii will abide. Through all their future lives they will recall its blue sky, its soft winds, its masses of verdure, its graceful algarobas and towering palms. They will remember the summer seas with their fringe of snow white surf, the vivid sunshine, and even the rain, untimeously though it was.

But more than all this, will they recall the welcome accorded them, the homes that opened their doors and gave them of their best, the friends that were made to be remembered always. No longer will Hawaii be a mere, empty name. It will have lasting and definite associations that will come to mind, always, whenever and wherever it is uttered in their hearing.

The honorable gentlemen whose visit has not been one of pleasure alone will have profited by the experience they have enjoyed—and the latter term is used advisedly.

A territory that they have seen, whose resources they have learned from actual observation, is very different from the same country read of in encyclopedias and recalled as a few indefinite dots upon a map. They will not forget that it is a country of homes, of schools, of churches, with a civilization of the highest standards, and far in advance of many an older commonwealth on the mainland. They will realize its needs as they could not have done, had they not informed themselves by actual investigation.

They, in their turn, will be as gratefully and as long remembered.

There have been times, and with good reason, when the people here have thought themselves forgotten by the Republic. They have been certain of her protection, should the necessity arise, but little else apparently had been derived from the closer union of the territory and the federal government. But they have seen, day after day, the sincere interest that has been shown by their guests, the pains that have been taken to know all that it is necessary they should know, both for their own enlightenment and for the improvement of affairs here, of which much, in many directions, is sorely needed.

It will be realized by Hawaiians henceforth that they now have strong, true friends in the councils of the nation, who will speak truthfully, frankly and loyally in their behalf.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckens, who has been indisposed, was at his office for the first time yesterday for several days.

The little sharpshooter with the bow and the scanty clothes has been at work at Makaweli and managed to hit Miss Mabel Banham and W. K. Schultze with one shot.—Garden Island.

Taurda has appealed to the Supreme Court from the judgment of Circuit Judge Robinson in a replevin suit brought by Farm to recover a horse and to whom judgment was rendered for \$50.

Sheriff Furness of Barry County, Mich., arrived by the S. S. Sierra for the purpose of taking back with him, under extradition "Rev." W. D. Clark, who was arrested here some time ago on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed in Michigan.

Detective Miller, in the employ of the New Zealand government arrived by the S. S. Aorangi yesterday to take back Robert Bibb, an alleged embezzler, who was arrested here by cable request from New Zealand. Gibb will probably return on the S. S. Manuka on Saturday.

The mortgage on Kahuku ranch in Kau has been increased. The ranch consists of 184,000 acres and was originally mortgaged to C. Spreckels & Co. for \$5000, with two additional payments of \$1500 each, making a total of \$8000. The amount was increased yesterday by \$2000, making the final total \$10,000.

Rev. Dr. Sylvester has arrived in Denver and is feeling better.

George Sea, a deputy in the High Sheriff's office, has located Virginia Kaihe, the young girl witness wanted in the criminal charge against Antonio Foster. The girl has been staying with her grandmother while the police were scouring the country for her.

Deputy Attorney General Milverton states that Sheriff Iaukea is in error in his statement that there is no fund available for the payment of the incidental expenses of the Attorney General's Department, such as back hire. The Deputy claims that \$150 is voted for just such a purpose. Senator McCarthy denies that there is any danger of his being refused a license for the Criterion saloon because of the opposition of his Japanese neighbors, many of whom have already signed his petition. It was stated yesterday, however, by a prominent Japanese merchant on Hotel street that the signatories would make an attempt to withdraw their names from his petition.

A correspondent in an afternoon paper claims that in central Pennsylvania there are one thousand farmers who would come here as laborers under present conditions if their passage was paid. These men now work for \$96 a year for longer hours than in force in Hawaii's cane fields. The same correspondent scouts the idea that white men could not do the field work in Hawaii.

JAPANESE SALUTE TO CONGRESSMEN

The Japanese residents of Honolulu have no grudges to nurse. They do not propose that the Congressional delegates shall depart without some tribute from their part of the community. This has been devised with all the taste and originality that might be expected from them.

It will be an exhibition of the novel and beautiful day fireworks which are peculiarly a Japanese invention. Mr. Miki Saito and Mr. Takeshi Akai are the head of the committee of arrangements.

Young Brothers' steam launch and a lighter have been chartered and made ready for the exhibition, which will take place in the bay near the transport when she sails this afternoon at five o'clock.

It is a beautiful and novel idea, an appropriate farewell to the visitors, and will be their final memory of the charm and brightness of the island territory.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED. Baths the parts freely with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and give them absolute rest and a quick cure is certain. For sale by all druggists. Hancock, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE (Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort street.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Wednesday, May 29, 1907.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val., Bid., Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, Sugar, and others.

\$23.1275 paid, \$21.4-5 S 15. 110 per cent. paid.

SESSION SALES (Morning Session.)

5 Ewa, 25.575.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Kihel, 8; 200 Olaa, 3.25.

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